THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1235.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Inſtruments of the above deſcription, on the neweſt and moſt approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any imported, and on more reaſonable terms.

Muſical Inſtruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-ſtreet, or at Wm. Davidſon's.

July 17th, 1804.

For Sale,

That beautiful and well improved TENEMENT, on the hill, now occupied by Mr. Ben. Mosby.

THIS property lies near the Capitol, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood. Terms of ſale will be made known, by applying to

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, July 12, 1804.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,

Virginia District, May term, 1804.

Charles Herries and Company, Plts.
AGAINST
Carter B. Harriſon, adminiſtrator with the will annexed of Benjamin Harriſon, deceaſed, and James Bruce Nicholls, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant James Bruce Nicholls not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict: On motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, It is ordered, that the ſaid defendant James Bruce Nicholls do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

Weſtham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a leaſe, and is at preſent working, the above Foundery; and having provided the beſt artiſts in that line, from New-York and George Town, together with Pig Iron, of the firſt quality, propoſes to caſt, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every deſcription; alſo, caſt Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, regiſtered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and ſmall ſtoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain ſtoves and mand plates; caſt railing of every pattern, plowſhares & plow boards; caſt coach, phæton and chair boxes; ſcale weights from 1 to 60 lb; faſh and clock weights: patent taw irons for ſmiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with ſcrews complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; caſt iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every deſcription—together with any other article in the caſting line, to a given pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. wtm.

P. S. Old Iron purchaſed by application as above.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, May 19th, 1804,

BETWEEN

William Glover and Elizabeth Glover, executor and executrix of Joſeph Glover, dec. *Plts.*

AND

James Gordon, Walter Monteith, and William Robertſon, ſurviving partners of Gordon, Monteith & Company, and Carter B. Harriſon, executor of James Williſon, deceaſed, *Dfts.*

THE defendants James Gordon, Walter Monteith, and William Robertſon, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next September term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 8th, 1804,

BETWEEN

Robert Dunbar, attorney in fact for John Ritchie, jun. and Jane his wife, late Jane Hay, and Ann Hay of the kingdom of Great-Britain, *Plts.*

AND

Gavin Lawſon and Thomas Fitzhugh, executors of Alexander Roſe, dec. *Defts.*

THE defendant Gavin Lawſon not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next September term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

6w.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 28th day of May, 1804,

BETWEEN

William Roberts, Plaintiff,

AND

Roger Dixon, eldeſt ſon and heir of Roger Dixon, deceaſed, Thomas Roberts, and Daniel Barret, Defendants.

THE defendant Roger Dixon not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, *it is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinſley, C. C.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,

Virginia District, May term, 1804.

James Callaway, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Matthew Dobson & Joſhua Dobson, adminiſtrators of John Dobson, deceaſed, Defendants } In Chancery, upon an injunction.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, It is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next Legiſlature of Virginia, praying the eſtabliſhment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increaſe of the capital of the ſaid Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe, kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truſt made to the ſubſcriber by Bartlett Still, to ſecure to Wm. Rhodes the payment of 666 dollars 67 cents, with intereſt thereon from the 29th of June, 1802, will be expoſed to ſale at Auction for ready money, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of Friday the 24th of next month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, four half acre

LOTS OF GROUND,

in the ſaid city, denoted and known in the ſurvey made by William G. Paine, for William Du Val, by the numbers 33, 34, 41 and 42. A deed of conveyance with ſpecial warranty will be made to the purchaſer, by

CHARLES COPLAND, Trustee.

Richmond, 31ſt July, 1804. 3w.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on Thurſday the 2d of Auguſt, 1804—

"RESOLVED, That the President and Directors will "proceed to appoint the following Officers on the 30th "current, viz:

"Two Tellers;
"One Diſcount Clerk;
"One Runner;—and
"One Porter.

"RESOLVED, That the firſt Teller ſhall be allowed "$1200; ſecond Teller $900; Diſcount Clerk $900; "Runner $600; and the Porter $400 per annum."

Teſte,

WM. DABNEY, Clerk.

To be Sold,

FOR ready money, at Mrs. Fiſher's Tavern, in Fredericksburg, on Saturday the 25th of Auguſt next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, Sunday excepted, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond diſtrict, ſeveral tracts of LAND, in the ſtate of Tenneſſee.

Alſo one tract, between five and ſix hundred acres, on the river Rappahannock, about two miles above Fredericksburg, on which Mr. Thomas Moffat now lives, and another tract in Stafford, containing 75 acres, ſituated about ſeven miles above Falmouth.—Poſſeſſion of the two laſt mentioned tracts cannot be given till the firſt January next. The lands in Tenneſſee are valuable—of thoſe in Spotſylvania and Stafford nothing in particular need be ſaid, as thoſe who mean to purchaſe will no doubt view them.

AL. VASS, Adminiſtrator of Patrick Home, dec.

Falmouth, 30th June, 1804. 6w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 15th inſt. a likely Negro man, named CHARLES, about 36 years of age, ſtout and well made, and has a very perceivable ſcar on his face. He was purchaſed of a Mr. William Moſeley in Richmond, in the courſe of laſt ſpring, and I am informed he is aiming his courſe for that place. He has been furniſhed with a paſs by a neighbor of mine, which will enable him more eaſily to paſs as a free Negro. I will give the above reward for ſecuring the ſaid fellow in ſuch a manner that I may get him again, and will pay all reaſonable expences if delivered to me, at my houſe in Rockingham county, North Carolina.

NEWTON WRIGHT.

July 26th, 1804. 3w.

Just Received,

And for ſale by the ſubſcribers, a large aſſortment of the following Articles, which will be ſold very low for cash, or on a ſhort credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large aſſortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
Ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
Ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Paraſols.
Black, blue, yellow and ſtriped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons,
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muſlins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats.
Cotton, Caſſimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, pronounced on the fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and one, and amended by the Chancery Court for the diſtrict of Williamsburg, in April laſt, WILL BE SOLD, *on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on the 28th day of Auguſt next, to ſatisfy a debt due from the eſtate of Hugh Nelſon, dec. late of the county of York, to Nathaniel Burwell,*

A Tract of LAND,

IN the county of Hanover, belonging to the eſtate of the ſaid Hugh Nelſon, deceaſed, containing about 380 acres, more or leſs, lying on both ſides the South Anna river, together with the Merchant Mill and its appurtenances, which for a number of years paſt has been occupied by Micajah Crew, as a manufacturing mill. Poſſeſſion of the mill may be had immediately, and of the plantation at the end of the year. The above property will be ſold "upon a credit till the fourteenth day of March, 1806, for nine hundred pounds, with intereſt thereon, at ſix per centum per annum, from the 16th day of July, 1800, till the day of ſale—part of the purchaſe money and the reſidue of the purchaſe money is to be paid in caſh.

The commiſſioners, or any two of them, will then convey the premiſes to the purchaſer, immediately executing a deed of truſt for the premiſes to the commiſſioners, with a relinquiſhment of dower, if required, authoriſing two of the commiſſioners, on the non-payment of the aforeſaid ſum of nine hundred pounds and the intereſt aforeſaid, with intereſt thereon at ſix per centum per annum, from the day of ſale to the time of payment, upon four weeks notice in any newſpaper publiſhed in the city of Richmond, to ſell the premiſes.

A particular deſcription of the property, is omitted; becauſe it is ſuppoſed that any perſon wiſhing to become a purchaſer, would firſt view the premiſes. Micajah Crew, who lives adjoining the property, will ſhew it, and give any further information that may be required.

The Commiſſioners.

July 19th, 1804. 4w

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the North Garden, in Albemarle county, containing one thouſand acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Moore, William Wood, and the late William Cole, dec. within eighteen miles of Warren, and the ſame diſtance of Milton.—There is on this land a new Barn, 48 by 24 feet, a good Overſeer's Houſe, & houſes for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty Negroes—The overſeer's houſe, with a little expence may be rendered very comfortable for a ſmall family. About half the land is cleared, and the greater part of which is in good order for cultivation, and a conſiderable part of it freſh and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Any perſon inclined to purchaſe, by application to the overſeer on the premiſes, will be ſhewn the land. The terms of ſale will be one fourth part of the purchaſe money paid on the 1ſt day of June, 1805, and the balance in three equal annual payments from that day, each inſtalment to carry intereſt from the day of ſale, if not punctually paid.—Bond with approved ſecurity, together with a deed of truſt on the land, will be required of the purchaſer, to ſecure the payment. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living at Scotch Town, in Hanover county.

If the above land is not ſold before, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the higheſt bidder, on the terms before mentioned, on the 23d day of Auguſt next, if fair—if not, the next fair day. In either caſe, the purchaſer will have leave to ſeed wheat as ſoon after that time as he may chooſe—and may be furniſhed with the crop of corn, &c. that may be made on the plantation this year, ſay from two to three hundred barrels.

John M. Sheppard.

Scotch Town, May 30, 1804. 123A.

☞ *The ſurvey by which the turnpike road from Staunton to the Point of Fork, is to run, goes immediately through the above mentioned land, convenient to a handſome ſituation for building, and good water.*

J. M. SHEPPARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale, a bargain in his preſent ſtock of

GOODS,

CONSISTING of Dry Goods, Groceries, Medicines, Glaſs & Crockery Ware—amount about 8000 dols.—For one half, a credit of two years will be given—and for the balance, good bonds, payable at a ſhort date—or Negroes will be taken. Any perſon deſirous of engaging in the mercantile buſineſs, will have an excellent opportunity. The aſſortment is well choſen—ſuch as will ſuit this place.

Richard Maſon,

Williamsburg.

Blank Bonds

For ſale at this Office.

For Glaſgow,

The British ſhip JEANIE,

JOHN Cowan, maſter, now at City Point; will be ready to receive Tobacco in a few days, and having part of her cargo engaged, will ſail by the firſt proximo. For terms, apply to the Captain on board, to Robert & Allan Pollok & Co. Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Who offer for ſale on board ſaid ſhip,

10,000 Buſhels of

Liverpool Stoved Salt.

Petersburg, 6th Auguſt, 1804.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States for the 5th Circuit in the Virginia diſtrict, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1803, in behalf of John Glaſſell, againſt William Walker, James Walker, Merry Walker, and John Walker,

WILL BE SOLD,

to the higheſt bidder, for Cash, at Kanhawa court houſe, on the 24th day of Auguſt next, the following Tracts of

LAND,

—VIZ—

ONE, granted to William Walker on the 3d of May 1786, containing 112 1-4 acres, on Elk river, a branch of the Great Kanhawa, about 6 miles from the mouth, oppoſite to a ſurvey made for Leonard Cooper and Wm. Morris, at the mouth of the ſecond creek that empties into Elk on the South ſide.

One other Tract, granted to ſaid William Walker on the 26th May 1788; containing 500 acres, on the head waters of the left hand fork of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North Weſt ſide, at the ſhallow ford, about 4 or 5 miles from the mouth of ſaid river, adjoining a ſurvey made for ſaid Walker.

One other Tract, granted to the ſaid William Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the North ſide of Elk river, the third bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek.

One other Tract, granted to the ſaid William Walker on the 26th May 1788 containing 770 acres, on Elk river, on the South Eaſt ſide, about a mile from its mouth.

One other Tract, granted to the ſaid Wm. Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 100 acres, on the North ſide of Elk river, the fourth bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek, on the ſame ſide of the river.

One other Tract, granted to the ſaid Wm. Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 100 acres, on a left hand branch of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North Weſt ſide, oppoſite to the firſt iſland on ſaid rive.

One other Tract, granted to the ſaid Wm. Walker on the 26th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the South ſide of Elk river, the third bottom on the river above William Arbuckle's land, oppoſite the mouth of Sandy Creek.

The whole of the above mentioned land, at the time it was ſurveyed, lay in the county of Greenbrier; all of which will be ſold, or ſo much thereof, as ſhall be ſufficient to raiſe the ſum of four thouſand one hundred and ten dollars, 38 cents, with intereſt on 2798 dollars 78 cts. at 5 per centum per annum from the 22d March 1799; and

The coſts of ſuit and carrying this decree into effect.

BENJAMIN MOSBY, Acting Comm'r.

June 7th, 1804. (rds.)

The full-blooded English Stallion

and moſt complete running horſe

TICKLE-TOBY,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the upper end of Cheſterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's Bridges, and twelve from Genito. The terms, his pedigree and performance will be made known before the ſeaſon commences.

THOMAS BRANCH.

August 7th, 1804.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the Weſt, by the river Neuſe on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the Eaſt, and by a ſtraight line from the firſt to the laſt mentioned water courſe on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almoſt a perfect ſquare; better than one half of the tract conſiſts of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the diſtrict of Hillſboro' is better calculated for raiſing ſtock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a moſt excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling houſe, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition ſuitable to the accommodation of a genteel family.—There is alſo on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding ſeveral thouſand buſhels of grain. If the whole tract ſhould be tho't too large for one purchaſer, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Poſſeſſion may be had this fall as ſoon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be ſown earlier if deſired by the purchaſer. Such perſons as may be diſpoſed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Bennehan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillſborough, (N. C.) July 16, 1804. 3m.

For Sale,

A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE CARPENTER. For terms apply to

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.

July 9, 1804.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1804.

MARRIED—on Thursday the 2d inst. Mr. HENRY S. SHORE, of this city, to Miss CATHARINE R. WINSTON, daughter of Col. William O. Winston, of Hanover county.

Price of Stocks—London, *June 7.*

3 per ct. red. 54 7-8 a 55	Imp. ann. 9 3-8
4 per ct. cons. 72 7-8	Omnium 3 11-42.
Bk. L ann. 16 1-4 5-16	Cons. for July 56 35-38
3 per ct. Imp. 54 13-48.	

Col. Samuel Hammond, one of the representatives of congress for the state of Georgia, has been appointed by the President Col. Commandant of *Upper Louisiana*, with the pay of a Brigadier General.

From the great importation of dollars into England from the North, and from Lisbon, as well as from the United States, it appears they have fallen to four shillings and eight pence, or to about three and a half per cent. of their real value.

We are informed that Col. Monroe, at present minister to the British court, has been appointed by the president governor of Louisiana.

(Phila. Gaz.)

The Coroner's Inquest, which has been sitting since the 13th ult. after a diligent and laborious investigation of witnesses and circumstances, relating to the death of gen. Hamilton, last evening brought in a verdict of MURDER BY AARON BURR. We have not yet seen the official paper containing the verdict, but we understand that it amounts to murder of the *highest degree*.

(N. Y. Gaz. Aug. 3.)

FROM THE EVENING POST.

New-York, July 28, 1804.

TO THE EDITOR.

"In one of the papers introduced by Mr. V. N. into the correspondence which terminated in an event, which every real friend to his country must ever deplore, I observe the illustrious deceased charged with "a settled and implacable malevolence," and with "committing secret depredations on Mr. Burr's fame and character."

"Opposed to this are the declarations contained in the paper written by Gen. Hamilton immediately prior to the fatal interview with his antagonist—those made in his last moments, to the Rev. Bishop Moore—and the whole tenor of his conduct and conversation for many years past.

"To those who had the happiness of being most intimately acquainted with Gen. Hamilton, it were needless to state, that "distinct from political opposition proceeding from the most pure and upright motives," there is every ground for believing that he never did harbor the least degree of personal ill-will towards Col. Burr—they well know that such was the General's native and distinguished magnanimity—such his superiority to selfish competitions and private interests—such his unalterable goodness of heart, and universal philanthropy, that the charge of "settled and implacable malevolence" is as little attributable to him as it would be to a HOWARD or a WASHINGTON.

"Yet, lest any one from not knowing the elevation of his mind and the purity of his motives, should attach a degree of credit to the charge alluded to, I feel myself called upon in justice to a character which I shall ever venerate and love, to state the substance of a conversation I had with this excellent man a few years ago, but which is still fresh in my recollection.

"Some time early in the year 1801, while the question of, who should be president of the United States, Mr. Jefferson or Col. Burr, was yet undetermined by the house of representatives, having one day called on Gen. Hamilton, and finding him alone and disengaged, I had a full and free conversation with him on the pending election, then the topic of the day. The respective qualifications of the two candidates for the presidency, and the probable consequences likely to result from the election of the one or the other were considered. The General did not for a moment conceal his decided preference for Mr. Jefferson; the reasons, however, which led to this preference arose wholly from a regard to the public welfare.

"In the course of the conversation, I could not forbear noticing that his feelings had been wounded by an idea, which he learnt had gone abroad, that his preference for Mr. Jefferson had arisen from motives of personal antipathy to Col. Burr. He did not merely disclaim the sentiment as unworthy and totally false, but entered fully into considerations to show that if motives of personal feelings could have influenced his judgment, they would have operated rather to the prejudice of the former than to the latter of these gentlemen.

"He observed in substance, that during the eventful administration of our first president, on various questions of the last importance to the country, which arose from the critical circumstances in which our government was then placed, frequent collision of sentiment had existed between Mr. Jefferson and himself, and that for several years they had been competitors for the respect and confidence, not merely of the first magistrate of the union, but of the national legislature, and the country at large. That between himself and Col Burr, no personal competition could be supposed to exist, unless at the bar; but here their respective circle of connections and sources of business were separated by so broad a line of distinction, that any interference or rivalship on this ground, was incredible to a person of reflection. That if competition existed any where, it was more likely to take place between himself and the more eminent counsel in the federal interest, than with Col. Burr. For the talents of this gentleman as an *advocate*, he professed a high respect; but as a *political character*, he frankly avowed the opinion, that if elected to the presidency of the United States, Col. Burr would greatly disappoint the expectations of those gentlemen in congress, who with the best views, were endeavoring to advance him to the highest office in the United States.

"In the whole of this conversation, not a word escaped Gen. Hamilton in any degree indicative of the sentiment of "*malevolence*" towards Col. Burr; had it existed, it would not probably have been disguised, when from the period and confidential nature of the conversation, every ground of objection to the election of Col. Burr would have been stated by Gen. Hamilton, that impressed his own or was likely to influence the mind of another. I remain, sir, with respect and esteem, your most obedient servant, "SAMUEL BAYARD."

Another Removal—THOMAS PERKINS, Esq. commissioner of loans, in this commonwealth, has been removed from office, and General THOMPSON J. SKINNER, one of the representatives of this state in Congress, appointed to succeed him. General Skinner has arrived in town, to undertake the duties of his office. (Boston paper.)

Among the numerous testimonials of respect and admiration, which have been paid in New-York, to the memory of Gen. Hamilton, none appear more ardent and sincere, or expressed with more unreserved freedom, than those which have issued from the democratic press of Mr. Cheetham. We shall take an early opportunity of republishing his brief, but elegant *Review of the Correspondence*. In the meanwhile, we hand to our readers the following lines, which we have extracted from his paper, and which are marked by a peculiar delicacy and feeling!

(*Boston Gaz.*)

THE GRAVE OF HAMILTON.

Soft beam thy rays, fair daughter of the skies,
With rich profusion gilding o'er this scene
Of deep repose and death: each vagrant breeze,
Lies hush'd within its cell, in seeming fear
The solemn calm of nature should be broken—
Save when a solitary zephyr's sound,
Sighing, in mournful cadence through the trees,
Seems like a parted spirit's whisp'ring voice
Which tells of woe to come—
A chilly horror rushes through my frame,
As o'er this sad sepulchral scene I tread,
With slow and winding step—lest on some grave
Haste might impel my feet—nor you ye wise,
Smile at the superstition fond, which deems
The act unholy, and a sacrilege
To nature's laws—oh, rather join, and pay
The rev'rence due, to nature's sad remains.
This is the spot my wand'ring feet have sought,
the last receptacle of him, who once
Was great and good—alas! how far beyond
The reach of common nature's—his it was
To blend each nobler quality which forms
The soldier, statesman, and endearing friend
In happy union—his the feeling heart
Which to the tender charities of life,
Bear in kind unison—th' electric power
Of genius was his own, in sush degree
That all stood mute before him—awful lesson
To man's fond vanity—that HAMILTON
Whose wisdom, goodness, valor, were almost
Beyond all parallel, has bow'd beneath
Death's iron sceptre, and but late entomb'd.
That eye, whose ligt'ning spoke the soul within,
Those lips, whose sounds in pleasing fetters held
Each ear attentive, moulder in the dust.
Bright dart the moon-beams o'er his lowly grave,
And, by their silvery light, methinks I read
A name to him allied, his eldest hope:
Heart piercing sight! here, side by side arrang'd,
Father and son lie wrapt in long repose!
Alike untimely fallen, victims alike
To honor—tyrant of the feeling heart.
O hapless *mother! widow'd wife!*. what words
Can paint thine anguish? Scarce the streaming tears
Which deep maternal sorrow taught to flow,
Were dry'd from thy pale cheek, when this rude blow
Struck at the beam of peace, that still remain'd,
And tore it from thy breast. May each blest power,
Kind guardians of the good, with constant care
Support thy grief-worn heart; and resignation,
Upon thy bosom shed her healing dew;
For him, who lies, this sacred dust beneath,
Vain is our deep regret—a nation's tears—
A nation's prayers could not avail, to add
One moment to his life—Yet, to ourselves,
A soothing, melancholy pleasure springs
From ev'ry tribute render'd to his worth:
How justly all must know—fond mem'ry still
Delights to trace the youthful warrior's steps
From field to field, but chiefly loves to dwell
On southern plains, where *York* extends her bounds;
Where, to the desp'rate charge, his troops he led,
Then on the vanquish'd foe benignly smiled.
Sure angels, from their bright abodes, look'd down
And blest a vict'ry worthy of a hero.
Unmark'd with blood's contaminating stain,
Valor and mercy, for his youthful brow,
A laurel crown entwin'd with fairest flowers
Perennial intermix'd—still shall it bloom,
Though "cold and motionless" the hand that won it,
And to remotest ages give its sweets.
But why recount his deeds in war or peace,
O'er all *Columbia's* wide extended shores
His name long since was heard, who did not know
In worth and valor few were found his equals—
In genius none—Then *be his well-earn'd fame*
Confided to a grateful people's care. CLARA.

REVIEW OF JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION. NO. IV.

Having noticed the first act of Mr. Jefferson in connection with the means, which resulted in his elevation to the chief magistracy of the union, the next of any importance in order of time is his inaugural speech. This production will long display the insincerity, with which the most brilliant promises can be made. The moment, in which it was pronounced, was perhaps the most favourable of any, since the formation of the general government, for conciliating the confidence and esteem of that part of the nation, which it must ever be desirable for the executive to possess. The people had paid certain taxes, disagreeable, though imposed to repel the menaces of a foreign kingdom, and guard against a fate, similar to that of Venice, with which it threatened us. The imposition of these taxes for the preservation of the country, successfully used to impress a belief of prodigality and corruption in the Federal administration, had produced a great conflict of opinion. By the close however of this administration, disputes with foreign nations had been settled, and consequently the necessity for extraordinary expenditures had ceased. Nothing more then was requisite to unite parties at this period, than a dignified, impartial and just conduct. This was promised by the President in siren language, which for a while silenced the voice of all, though it could not make many believe him sincere. Indeed the sweet visions of the inaugural speech soon flitted away by the commencement of political persecution. It was then that the faith of splendid promises was found to be delusive. Instead of a procedure, tending to allay irritation, the president apparently seemed determined to banish "the harmony of social intercourse" from society.

We now proceed to give certain parts of the inaugural speech of the president with his actions, more immediately relating to them, that the public may judge of promises and their performance. These parts of the speech will form a text, on which his conduct is a comment, as unbecoming an individual, and incompatible with goodness of heart, as unworthy a chief magistrate, and ruinous to the interest of the nation.

TEXT. "The will of the majority to be right-
"ful must be reasonable. The minority possess
"their equal rights, which equal laws must pro-
"tect, and to violate would be oppression. Let
"us then, fellow citizens, unite with one heart and
"one mind; let us restore to social intercourse
"that harmony and affection, without which li-
"berty, and even life itself, are but dreary things.
"Let us reflect, that having banished from our
"land religious intolerance, under which mankind
"so long bled and suffered, we have gained little,
"if we countenance a political intolerance, as des-
"potic, as wicked. Every difference of opinion is
"not a difference of principle. We are all repub-
"licans, we are all federalists." Speaking of the
"principles, by which his administration was to be
"directed, he says:—"Equal and exact justice
"to all men of whatever state or persuasion, reli-
"gious or political. A jealous care of the right of
"election. Economy in the public expense. The
"encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce,
"as its handmaid."

COMMENT. We shall name only a few persons, among many others, who have experienced political intolerance by dismission from office, or been obliged to resign in consequence of it. Messrs. Dexter, Stoddert, Adams, Smith, Humphreys, Habersham, Otis, Goodrich, Chester, Sands, Miller, Kittera, Hodgdon, Talbot, Truxton, Putnam, and St. Clair. Among these were heads of departments, foreign ministers, and other important officers of government. Not even the sixteen circuit judges, who were independent of Congress during good behaviour, could avoid the same fate. The interference of the executive, in the case of Bayard and Rodney, furnishes a striking instance, with what jealous care he watches over the sacred right of election. As specimens of œconomy; Mr. Jefferson threw way 32,000 dollars on the Berceau; more than 15,000 by Dawson's trip to France, entirely useless, unless inviting to this country the *President's dearest friend*, Tom Paine; 9000 by the recal of Col. Humphreys, as an outfit for Mr. Pinckey; 152,070 by Gallatin's sale of the United States, bank stock to foreigners; upwards of 15,000 by raising salaries in time of peace; upwards of 11,000 to that foreign renagado Duane; for printing for Congress the first session under his presidency, when a native American would have done the same business for two thirds of the sum; 200, in violation of the constitution, returned to Callender.

If the ingenuity of the executive, or any of the democratic party, can reconcile this text and comment, it will exhibit the perfection of genius. Never did man in an official situation make greater promises, or more directly falsify them in his conduct. But we shall consider more particularly some of the cases we have mentioned.

Had the President caused the resignation, or dismissed only the heads of departments, after experiencing from them opposition to measures, which he conscientiously believed, promotive of the public good, he would have been justified in releasing himself from so perplexed and disagreeable a situation, by the appointment of men, whose sentiments would harmonize with his own. But in the commencement of his administration, before an opportunity for opposition to his principles of policy was given, those officers were necessitated to resign, not from an unwillingness to perform their duty, but unquestionably from an intimation, that it was the only alternative to avoid dismission. This however, was only the beginning of persecution.—Well tried servants, veterans in our revolution, and war worn officers, without an intimation of misconduct, were deprived of offices, and forced in the close of life, to seek other means of subsistence.—An adherence to the constitution and the principles, adopted by Mr. Jefferson's predecessors was their real, though perhaps not avowed unpardonable sin. His open hostility to their system is irrefragable evidence, that difference of opinion was before the cause of their proscription, than unfaithfulness in office. Indeed the VOICE OF THE PEOPLE has in some instances done ample justice to the victims of presidential execution by intrusting to them their most important rights. Mr. Otis, after dismission, was chosen a representative and speaker of the general court of Massachusetts; Mr. Goodrich appointed clerk, and Mr. Chester speaker of the assembly of Connecticut; Mr. Sands chosen a representative to Congress for New York; Mr. Adams chosen into the Senate of the United States. Can an excuse for such proscriptive proceedings be found in the administration of Washington or Adams? During that of the latter, only three individuals were displaced, and one of those at the time was a federalist. But why do I mention these characters? Mr. Jefferson's glory exists only in his opposition to them. Let us however ask, whether the dismission of *faithful officers* "protects the rights of the minority?" Whether "it restores to social intercourse that harmony, without which life is but a dreary thing?" Whether "it banishes political intolerance, as despotic, as wicked?" Whether it indicates a belief, that "difference of opinion is not difference of principle?" Is it not rather violating the equal laws, by which the minority are guarded against oppression? Is it not cutting the cords of national affection, annihilating social harmony, and creating a vindictive irritation which will finally terminate in civil war and entire ruin? Is it not proscribing half the community, because they will not become the apostles of a democracy, tending to the extinction of virtue by placing man under the sole control of his passions?

The purity of election can alone preserve a republican government; for virtue is its basis. What then can be thought of the pretensions of Mr. Jefferson to republicanism, when it is known that, after solemnly inculcating the important truth, that purity and freedom of election can alone make durable our civil institutions, he should, within the short space of two years, attempt to influence it by corresponding, and soliciting a particular person, even against his inclination, to be a candidate for representative to congress? Strange as such facts may seem, they yet exist in a case in Delaware; and perhaps constitute the first link in the chain of events, destined to place us in the calm of despotism. The cause of eternal political truth, as it is called, dependent on elections, cannot be supported except by the interference of the President—a greater outrage on the right of the citizen, than ever characterized the British king; for he never uses his personal influence; his ministers alone are the instruments of corruption? Hereafter we need not look to other countries for influenced elections, we can find them in our own, the work of a man who has been the most constant declaimer on the importance of their freedom.

That he should so soon forget the clamour, originating from this topic under a former administration, seems to manifest a belief, that his constituents repose in him a confidence, which he is at liberty to abuse. What could induce him to lay out thirty-two thousand dollars on the Berceau, the ship of a nation, who had robbed us of 30 millions of dollars? The treaty with France did not authorise him to do it, unless it is construed so, as to charge us with making wanton and unprovoked aggressions on her property. Does any American believe, that such is the natural and obvious construction of this treaty? That the measure of our degradation might be more full, Mr. Dawson must be sent, the harbinger of our minister, to a nation, which had added insult to injury. But he probably desired to travel, become acquainted with foreign fashions, pay the homage of his high respect to Tom Paine; and thought that his private interest required the President to defray his expenses from the national treasury, under pretence of carrying the treaty. Do these and the other fiscal acts of Mr. Jefferson, which I have mentioned, and shall more particularly notice, show that œconomy is his favourite virtue? Do they not rather display a total disregard to our national welfare?

We have now concisely considered the inaugural speech of the President, a tinselled mockery of the understanding of the nation. Whether the result of our comparison of his actions with it is not a complete picture of inconsistency, a virtuous and enlightened community must judge.

HUME.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

It appears from a hasty survey of our London papers, that the situation of the king, as to bodily and mental health, is very precarious. The London editors notice his absence from the drawing room on the royal birth day as a circumstance indicative of a settled arrangement to exclude his majesty from the public eye; and as amounting to more than an acknowledgment of an incapacity for the royal functions. Others affirm, that the circumstance was unconnected with any such consideration, and was a matter of mere personal convenience and choice.

The new administration does not appear to be ultimately formed. On the 6th of June Mr. Fox had an interview of an hour and a half with Mr. Pitt, at his house in Downing-street. The nature or result of this conversation was not publicly known, but was supposed to relate to some "important communication" about to be laid before parliament by the minister, upon which Mr. Pitt had deemed it necessary and essential previously to consult Mr. Fox. Mr. Pitt reported to parliament on the 5th, his much expected bill for the more effectual defence of the country. It was opposed by Messrs. Fox, Windham, and Addington. It was expected that a powerful opposition to it would be made on the second reading.

Mr. Livingston remained in England. The civilities he receives from men of eminence are extremely flattering. He was to return to France the latter end of June. It was not conjectured what had been the object of his visit to England.

NEW-YORK, August 2.

On Tuesday morning, at the request of the Cincinnati Society the Rev. Mr. Mason delivered a Funeral Eulogy in honor of the public and private virtue, the splendid talents, and distinguished services of the late Gen. Hamilton.

At ten o'clock, agreeably to the arrangements of the committee, the State Society of Cincinnati, the Rev. Clergy, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the state, the Mayor and corporation of the city, the foreign ministers and strangers of distinction, the trustees and faculty of Columbia College, the judges of the supreme court, and the gentlemen of the bar, and the military officers in uniform, assembled at the Federal Hall. At 11 o'clock they moved in procession from the Hall to Broadway, and thence down Cedar-street to the church. The solemnities at the church commenced with an appropriate and affecting prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Abeel. The prayer was succeeded by the "Elegy on the death of Saul and Jonathan." The oration followed, and was spoken from a stage erected in front of the pulpit. On the right of the speaker stood the urn of Washington and Hamilton; and on the left, the standard of the Cincinnati. The urn, the standard, and the pulpit were shrouded in crape.

The oration was one of the most sublime efforts of human genius; and the manner of its delivery was nervous and pathetic to a degree seldom witnessed. We understand the Society of Cincinnati have procured a copy for publication.

The Anthem of the "Death of Abner," adapted to excellent music, was sung after the orator had ceased; and the solemnities closed with the Apolic benediction.

The arrival of the British packet, Prince Ernest, puts us in possession of London papers to the evening of the 7th of June—two days later than our previous advices by way of Newburyport. They are rendered in a great measure uninteresting, from our having received Paris papers of a later date; and the only political circumstances which now arrest universal attention are those connected with the elevation of Bonaparte to the imperial dignity. The following articles comprise all that is interesting in the papers we have received.

LONDON, June 6.

From the account given in the Dutch papers of the engagement between Sir Sidney Smith's squadron and their flotilla, it appears that they have suffered very considerably; for though they only acknowledge the loss of two vessels, yet they confess that the loss of men and the damage done to the shipping was very great. We have very strong reason to believe that the number of their men killed and wounded exceed 300.

It is with the utmost satisfaction we can positively assure our readers, that though his majesty did not attend the drawing room yesterday, as usual on the anniversary of his birth-day, there was no reason on the ground of health to occasion his absence. It was his majesty's anxious wish to gratify his people by his presence, but the extreme heat of the day, and the great crowd that were expected to attend, besides the fatigues necessarily attendant on such a ceremony, rendered it highly improper for him to expose himself to needless exertions, after the severe indisposition which so deeply interested the affections of the people. It must be highly gratifying to the people to find that his majesty restrained his feelings on this occasion, in order to secure that health which has been so happily restored, and which they most fervently wish that he may long possess. Her majesty, and the rest of the royal family, except the prince of Wales and the duke of Clarence, graced the drawing room on this interesting occasion, which altogether constituted a more brilliant and magnificent spectacle than has appeared for many years.

The king has been pleased to appoint Augustus Foster, esq. to be his majesty's secretary of legation to the United United of America.

The king has also been pleased to appoint Edward Thornton, esq to be his majesty's secretary of legation to the court of Berlin.

Yesterday Mr. Pitt brought forward his plan in the house of commons for more effectually recruiting the army. It was opposed in part by Mr. Windham, Mr. Addington and Mr. Fox. No division, however, took place; the bill was brought in, and (as we stated yesterday) was ordered to be read a second time on Friday.

Several of the morning and evening papers have positively asserted that an expedition was on the point of sailing against the Cape of Good Hope, and the names, not only of the commander but even of many of the inferior officers who were to be employed, have been mentioned with the greatest confidence—we can assure our readers that these statements are completely destitute of foundation. There is no expedition in agitation against the Cape—of course no officers can have been appointed to the command. We mention this circumstance to caution the public against giving credit to the assertions of those prints, which not having the means of obtaining authentic information, supply the deficiency by conjecture and invention.

A Hamburgh mail arrived yesterday afternoon, but brought nothing of material importance. An opinion is expressed that some measures will shortly be adopted by the court of St. Petersburgh, but nothing further is known upon the subject. The declarations of Austria and the German states, with respect to the German territories, have been construed by some of the papers into evidences of pusillanimity, and a disposition abjectly to submit to the tyranny of France. No such inference can, however, at present fairly be drawn from them; since, whatever might be the wishes of those powers, it was absolutely necessary for them to temporize until some plan of operations could be matured, and they themselves might rest upon the assurance of being enabled to proceed with vigor and effect.

A letter from Constantinople says, that gen. Brune had declared that France could not see, without resentment, the Turks forming any nearer connexions with Russia and England, than those already subsisting. In consequence of this, the Turkish government issued orders to augment both the sea and land forces.

—

June 7.

Mr. Livingston dined yesterday at Sir Francis Baring's where a large party were assembled.

Georges, according to some accounts, is to be shut up *for life* in the unfortunate Toussaint's prison. Quere, is he not to be immured there *for death?*

It has been asserted with confidence, that the interview which Mr. Fox and Mr. Grey had on Monday, with Mr. Pitt, had no relation watever to political or public concerns. If that be the case, we are to suppose that after all the long and violent animosities that have subsisted between these two leaders, a private friendship had been established between them, and that Mr. Fox and Mr. Grey went to Downing street, merely to pay a friendly morning visit to the prime minister. As they staid an hour and a half, we fear that, remembering only that they had no business to do themselves, they forgot that Mr. Pitt had. We would advise them not to make their next morning call so long.

But can it be supposed for a moment that such a conference had nothing to do with business of a political or public nature; now, in this heat and contention between the new administration and the coalition? when the latter accuse the former of having made them the ladder by which they have climbed into office? What private friendship can subsist between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, or what transactions that relate to private business have ever passed between them? We believe, therefore, either that Mr. Fox went to Mr. Pitt to communicate to him some measure of a public and delicate nature, which he meant to propose, or that Mr. Pitt requested to see Mr. Fox, to inform him of some measure equally public and delicate, which he meant to submit to the legislature. A few days will certainly put an end to all uncertainty upon the subject.

Sir W. Pulteney gave a superb dinner to Mr. Livingston, on Monday last, at Bath-house, Piccadilly; and yesterday he dined at Sir Francis Baring's, where a large party were assembled. Mr. Livingston intends returning to France about the 30th inst. The Duke of Bedford has invited him to pass a few days at Woburn, during the ensuing sheep-shearing.

A letter from Constantinople, says, that General Brune had declared that France could not see without resentment, the Turks forming any nearer connections with Russia and England, than those already subsisting; in consequence of this, the Turkish government issue orders to augment both the sea and land forces.

Some of the foreign papers assert, that the French flotilla for the invasion of England will consist of 9800 vessels, and that no landing will be attempted till this number is completed and assembled.

At a late hour last night we received the Moniteurs from the 23d to the 27th ult. They contain, however, no intelligence of interest or of importance. Every thing appears to succeed to the fullest extent of the most sanguine wishes of his imperial majesty. The columns of the official papers are in this instance filled with the fulsome adulation of creatures; the number of addresses which have poured in upon the government from all the departments and all descriptions of persons in the country, conveying their suffrages for making the imperial dignity hereditary in the family of Bonaparte, have been so numerous, that the names only are published. Mayors, prefects, generals, civil and military constituted authorities, form the motley group.

The members of the council of state were presented on the 22d ult. by the arch-chancellor of the empire, and took the oath of fidelity in presence of his imperial majesty. On the following day, prince Louis, constable of the empire, presented the senators and generals who have been appointed marshals, and all the other superior officers then in Paris, who were also sworn before the emperor. On the 25th his imperial highness prince Louis, as constable of the empire, presented several military men to his majesty; and in quality of grand admiral of the empire, several naval officers, who all took the oath of fidelity in his majesty's presence.

In the Moniteur of the 26th it is stated, that an account had been brought by Faujas, aid de camp to gen. Erneuf, at Gaudaloupe, that the privateers of that island had captured 85 English vessels, most of them from London and Liverpool, and richly laden. Provisions were abundant, and the tranquility of the island complete; agriculture was in a state of forwardness.

—

Various reports are in circulation upon a subject of extreme delicacy and importance. Of these we have reason to believe the following is the most authentic. On Friday Mr. Pitt had an audience of the prince of Carleton House, at which he stated it to be the opinion of the physicians that quiet and a total seclusion from business were necessary to his majesty's complete recovery, and therefore he wished to know how far his royal highness would concur in an arrangement to relieve his majesty from the temporary pressure of business. The prince observed that he was uninformed as to the real state of his majesty's health, and that he could give no answer until he had consulted his friends. He accordingly called a meeting at the masquis of Buckingham's on Saturday, when he communicated the purport of his conversation with Mr. Pitt. It was the general opinion of the meeting, that his royal highness could take no notice of Mr. Pitt's communication as to the king's health; but that the prince should write to the chancellor, desiring that a full statement of all the circumstances might be made to him. In consequence of this, the lord chancellor waited upon the prince on Sunday morning with a report, signed and sworn by all the physicians, and also the depositions of some of the attendants immediately about his majesty's person, which report agreed with Mr. Pitt's statement. Here we believe the matter rests for the present; but the report of a regency, to which it appears to have been the opening, has gained ground since the birth-day. The marquis of Buckingham, it is said, has had two interviews with the lord chancellor upon the subject; and according to some accounts, Mr. Fox and Mr. Grey, on Tuesday, communicated to Mr. Pitt the princes answer, stating, that he had applied to the lord chancellor, as the proper source of information relative to his majesty's health, and that he should take such proceedings upon it, as he should think necessary. Others say, that the object of their visit to Mr. Pitt was to apprise him of their intention to move for a parliamentary enquiry into the state of his majesty's health, with a view to other proceedings. It is certain, however, that his majesty held a private lever yesterday, and spent the day in a manner that ought to make us hear or read these accounts with great caution. (British Press.)

—

Most of the Russian families have left Paris—even the young Russian students are preparing to leave France, notwithstanding the assurance of the emperor, that even in case of a rupture, they had nothing to apprehend; but should be treated very different from the British subjects, appertaining to a nation, which if in the bottom of the seas, would insure a perpetual peace.

To the Editor of the British Press.

MR. EDITOR,

I have sometimes heard unqualified praise, and often unqualified censure bestowed on Bonaparte's abilities as a politician, I will not enter into the merits of the case generally—but am of opinion, that glaring misconduct may be proved against him in the instance of Louisiana. It cannot be denied, that the possession of Louisiana was of immense importance to France. Possessing a soil of extreme fertility, navigable rivers, almost unequaled in length of course, and climate so various, that the productions of the temperate zone, and the tropics, might have been reared in it with equal success, it could hardly have failed becoming one of the most important colonies which any nation ever possessed. It was of great political consequence—it afforded to France the means of influencing a large portion of the American Union—placed her upon the frontiers of Canada, and gave a large portion of her fur-trade—it laid all the Spanish possessions of North America at her mercy; the gold mines of Mexico and California would would have been held at her pleasure. Bonaparte has thrown way these advantages, and sold this important country for 12,000,000 of dollars; a sum, though large, yet paltry indeed in comparison with the advantages which he had given France to understand would have accrued to her from its possession. It may be said, that foreseeing a war with England inevitable, he felt that this circumstance, and the rising hostility of the North Americans, would render the retention of Louisiana difficult; and, for these reasons, preferred a substantial loan, to a colony which he was incapable of maintaining.—But he could have pacified America, by ceding to her the Floridas, which would have removed all jealousy, by making the Mississippi the common boundary from Lake Superior to the Sea. Neither nation could then have obstructed the navigation of the other upon the river. The occupation of Louisiana by France was pregnant with danger to England—I therefore rejoice at the cession of it to America; but it seems to me that the Floridas were all that the American Government should have in prudence demanded, or accepted. The banks of the Missouri, &c. will be eagerly colonised by the Americans—the settlements will rise into importance; with unexampled rapidity; far removed from the seat of Government, they will feel their own strength; having no community of interest with the Atlantic States, and impelled by some ambitious demagogue, a separation will ensue; and Kentucky, and the Western States, will, as an inevitable consequence, follow the fortunes of Louisiana. That these events must, in the natural order of things, take place, must be obvious to every thinking person. Mr. Jefferson, by the purchase of Louisiana, has deeply implanted in his country the seeds of dismemberment. The subversion of the Spanish Power in North America may possibly be a speedier effect of this measure.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. R. I.

—

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER,
June 5.

Thomas Dorrion, v. Hutchinson.

This was one of the many actions which had been commenced relative to the transfer of Stock on the ever memorable 5th of May, 1803, when a report of a peace with France was so industriously circulated upon 'change. The action was brought for a Breach of contract; the Defendant having on the same 5th May, contracted with the Plaintiff's Broker, for the purchase of 15,000l. 3 per cent. Consols, to be transferred on the 10th. When application was made to him, that the Plaintiff was ready to make good the transfer, he refused to fulfil his engagement, alledging that he would abide by the resolutions of the Stock Exchange, which were entered into relative to all bargains made on that day: in consequence of which, the Plaintiff was under the necesity of immediately selling out, by which he sustained a great loss.

The damages sought to be recovered by the Plaintiff were the difference between the sum which the defendant had contracted for, and that for which he was obliged to sell out at. The jury found a verdict for the Plaintiff of 662l. 10s.

Mr. Erskine this day moved the Court to set aside the verdict obtained by the Plaintiff, and to grant a rule for a new trial. His application was grounded first upon the point, that the 10 000l. and 5000l. were to constitute the 15,000l. were ascribed to two different persons; and secondly, that as the transfer was to take place on the 10th, the Defendant had the whole of that day to perform his contract, and the Plaintiff had no right to transfer his stock until the day following.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that as to the first point, it was a well known fact, that the Broker never names his principal at the time of making a contract for the sale of stock; it is quite sufficient to produce his principal at the time of making the transfer. As to the second point, the defendant prereemptorily refused to accept the transfer in the course of that morning; the Plaintiff was therefore at liberty to dispose of his stock whenever he pleased. If this Rule was to be adhered to, all the great contracts which are made with the Accountant General, the Bank of England, &c. would become void. The Court therefore refused the application.

—

It is with pleasure we announce, that on Monday evening advices, were received at Portsmouth from capt. Bennet, of the Tribune, of his having in company with the Decade and Hydra, driven 35 sail of gun-boats into a nook near Cherbourg, and that, with the assistance of a bomb, he was of opinion they may be destroyed; in consequence of which the Prospero bomb, Capt. C. Jones, was immediately ordered to join the squadron, and sailed yesterday morning.

The great bulk of the Citizens of Paris, who declined to *illuminate* in honor of their *new Emperor*, seem to *see* very *clearly*, without the aid of such *light*, who is to *pay the piper* of the late *raree-show*.

BONAPARTE allows his refractory prisoners to drink as much wine as they please. The wine, if *medicated* by PICHEGRU's *post obit* Physicians, will, doubless, soon *sober* these *refractory patients*.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE's journey to Rome is intimated to be undertaken for the purpose of conducting the POPE to Paris. From LUCIEN's flagitious character, it is more reasonable to suppose, that he visits the POPE the obtain *absolution*.

From the *taciturnity* of Bonaparte, it may be supposed he was a good player at *whist*. It now appears, however, that having failed in his *odd trick*, he sets up a *false* claim of *honours*.

The surprize expressed by some persons at Lacourbe and Rochambeau not being included in the late promotion of Field Marshals in France, will cease, when it is recollected that Lacourbe is an intimate friend of the accused Moreau, and that Rochambeau is now a prisoner to the English.

—

FRANCE.

In the *London "Sun,"* of May 26, we find the following extract of a private letter from *Paris*.

"Do not imagine that the Addresses of the Prefects express the opinions of the Departments and of the People more than the Addresses of the Generals, the sentiments of the Officers and of the Soldiers, concerning the Hereditary Imperial Dignity in the Bonaparte Family. No, the former, as the latter, have either been extorted or bought from individuals, whose ambition or cupidity will write any thing, or subscribe any thing; and who have formerly addressed Robespierre as they now do Bonaparte; and as they will hereafter Louis XVIII. should he be restored to power. The mass of the French Nation is tired of the War, and disgusted with the Revolution; but at the same time as totally indifferent about Banaparte, as about Moreau, or any other great men who have figured in the Revolution. Though they want spirit or patriotism to assert their rights, and to publish their opinions, they have sense enough to see, information enough to judge, and experience enough to know, that the return of order and of tranquility depends entirely upon the return of the Bourbons; and that neither Senatus Consultas, decrees of the Tribunates, or commanded Addresses, can ensure the rank of Bonapartes any longer than during Napoleon's life; and that those very persons, who have now been the first to proclaim the Hereditary Sovereignty in his family, will then come forward as the first pretenders to his dignity, to the exclusion of his relatives, persons foreigners in *France*, and who have performed nothing to be tolerated, and less to be elevated for.

"Here exists a faction, which Bonaparte calls the faction of Generals, of which Massena and Macdonald are regarded as chiefs, but to which neither Jourdon, St. Cyr, Berthier, nor even Murat, are strangers. The latter, though related to the Bonapartes, detests, as cordially, Joseph, Lucien, and Louis Bonaparte, as Massena himself; but policy causes him to keep upon good terms with Napoleon, who, in his turn, sees him without confidence, and employs him from necessity only, not knowing really to whom otherwise to trust the important place of Gov. of *Paris*. The faction of Generals is regarded by the Senators as very dangerous, and they have therefore advised the First Consul to exclude for the future, as much as possible, Generals from being Members of the Senate. The Tribunes, on the contrary, jealous of the power and pay of the Senators, court the disaffected, and with the Legislative Corps, desire in their bodies as many Generals as possible; and, it is believed, that these two Constitutional Corps will, at any future vacancy of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, join the faction of the Generals to exclude all Bonapartes from their future pretensions.

"Even among his Brothers Napolean Bonaparte looks upon Joseph as his only friend, as Lucien is his avowed opposer, and LOUIS is led entirely by him. As to Jerome, he is in complete disgrace with all his Sisters and Brothers, for having married a woman who has *English blood* in her veins.—General Duroc is yet the First Consul's friend, though he envies Murat his place of Governor, and Talleyrand his place of Minister; a place to which he has promises to succeed, should Talleyrand resign or die.

"Several thousand works and pamphlets have been printed, and, with large sums, distributed in the armies among the officers and soldiers, and great presents are preparing for the day of Coronation."

—

The General of Brigade, Prefect of the Department of Morbihan, to the Grand Judge.

VANNES, May 15.

"*Citizen Grand Judge,*

"An English corvette was taken a few days ago by our gun boats, at the entrance of the Morbihan; and have yesterday learned that the officers and crew of this vessel had reached Vannes, on their way to Epinal. I had an interview with the captain, with the intention of obtaining by artifice some admission or account relative to the traiors who might be aiding him on the coast, or of the accomplices in the conspiracy who might have secreted themselves aboard his vessel to escape, as I suspected, to England. I soon discovered this captain to be a person of some importance; he is a Mr. Wright, who landed Georges, Pichegru and their accomplices on the coast of Dieppe. I knew him well in Egypt, where he was the lieutenant of Sir Sidney Smith, and charged by that commodore with all his negociations with the French army. I thought he might make useful discoveries, or at least might acquit himself, by avowing that it was by order of his government, that he disembarked on our coast that band of assassins, and might thus furnish a new and authentic proof of the participation of the British cabinet in this atrocity. I have, therefore, sent him off by the diligence, and under the escort of the gendarmerie, recommending you, however, to pay him the respect due a prisoner of war. Mr. Wright is the same person who some years since escaped from the Temple with Sir Sidney Smith; he is very reserved and cunning, a sanatical enemy of the French, vain enough to consider himself destined to play a considerable part and so insolent as to believe that his situation secures him from danger. But this may fail him, if he is placed in the alternative of throwing the blame of his mission upon his government, or of passing for an ostensible conspirator, and so liable to justice. I thought proper to state my own opinion on this subject. He will set off this evening in the Diligence from Rennis, and will arrive at Paris almost as soon as my letter, he is accompanied by a very young nephew and his domestic, whom I did not think proper to seperate from him. Although I wished to conceal from him the motive of the extraordinary measure adopted towards him, he was not to be duped; and I have reason to believe, from my conversation with him, that he had studied his part, and is determined to remain silent, on the principle that he ought only to render an account of his military operations to his own government. Nevertheless, whatever measures you may take respecting him, I thought, at all events, it would be of importance to send you a man who has acted so conspicuously in the frightful conspiracy which has struck all France with alarm, and which providence, always propitious, seems to have thrown (as a new example of its benevolence towards Bonaparte) on the coast of Morbihan, where his well armed ship was destined to be taken by simple gun boats, and himself to be discovered amidst a crowd of prisoners, amongst whom, in any other part than here he might have remained undiscovered. I hope, Citizen Minister, you will approve of the measure I have taken. I have the honour to salute you. "JULIEM"

Miss Robbins.

AFTER making her sincere acknowledgments to her friends and the public for that portion of patronage which she has experienced, wishes to inform her patrons that, on the first Monday in September next, she will REMOVE HER SCHOOL to Shockoe-Hill, to a house nearly opposite to Mr. COPLAND's; where she wishes to receive half a dozen Young Ladies as boarders. Aug. 9.

Auditor's Office, 10th August, 1804.

THE Commissioners of the Revenue are requested to send as soon after the 15th of September as possible to this Office, by post, a list of licences granted to merchants in their respective counties or corporations.

3* SAM'L. SHEPARD, Aud'r.

DIOMED.

THE owners of *DIOMED* inform the public, that this extraordinary Stallion has gone through a great season, and remains in the highest health and vigor. He will be let to 15 Mares, by insurance, between this and the 20th of September, at $50 each.

The next season he is to stand at this stable, and be covered by subscription, to be limited to 60 Mares; the owner of each Mare to pay $100 by the first of October; the money to be returned, in every instance, if the Mare has not proved to be in foal, unless the property shall be changed.

Gentlemen may be assured of the propriety of being expeditious in subscribing, either in person or by letter, with Col. Selden; because it is believed that the subscription will be filled and closed in a very short time, when not another Mare will be admitted on any terms.

Tree-Hill, August 5th, 1804. tf

In pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed by George Martin, of the county of Amherst, to me, for the purpose of securing a debt therein specified, to William Brown & Co. of Warminster, I will, on Thursday, the 20th day of Sept. next, at the dwelling house of the said Martin, proceed to SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, *for* READY CASH,

A NEGRO Man and Woman, two Horses several head of Cattle, and sundry articles of Household Furniture, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to discharge the said debt with Interest and the expence attending this trust.

RICHARD POWELL.

Warminster, August 1st, 1804. 5w

200 Hogsheads Tobacco wanted

on Freight to a port in FRANCE, for the

Ship VIRGINIA,

Captain JAMES PETRIE.

AS it is an object to get this ship early to sea, a moderate freight will be accepted, and the ship warranted to sail by the 20th September next. The VIRGINIA is a very fine ship, built of seek wood, and coppered to the bends. For terms, apply to

BROWN, RIVES & Co. *Richmond,*
JAMES CAMPBELL, *Petersburg,*
or, to
JOHN NEWELL, Jun. *Norfolk.*

Richmond, Aug. 10th, 1804. 3w

THEATRE.

For the Benefit of

Mr. & Mrs. HOPKNS.

This Evening, Saturday August 11, 1804, will be presented, a celebrated Comedy, in 3 acts, (never performed here) called

THE MAID OF BRISTOL,

OR, THE

LADY OF THE HAY-STACK.

As performed in London, Philadelphia, and New-York, with unbounded applause.

Lindorf—Mr. Poe.
Gilbert—Mr. Clare.
Shultzer—Mr. Rutherford.
Captain Oakum—Mr. Clark.
Shark—Mr. Comer.
Bon Block—Mr. Downie.
Dr. Cranium—Mr. Hopkins.
Clod—Mr. West.
Stella—(Maid of Bristol)—Mrs. Hopkins.
Mrs. Oakum—Miss Mefford.
Mrs. Shark—Mrs. Clare.
Fanny—Mrs. Downie.

END OF THE PLAY,

AN OLIO:

To consist of Recitations, Songs, and Dances.

To which will be added, (by desire) the FARCE of

THE LYING VALET.

☞ Tickets to be had as usual—Price One Dollar. Doors to be opened at 6, and performance to begin at 7 o'clock precisely.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

The Representatives of James Milners and William Hay. *Defts.*

THE defendants, representatives of James Milners not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September *term*, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

The Representatives of James Cobbs, *Defts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

James Bridges and Robert Cunningham, *Defts.*

THE defendant Jas. Bridges not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plaintiff,*

And

Reuben Coleman, *Defendant.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

And

Williamson Byrd, & —— ——, Defendants.

THE defendant Williamson Byrd not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

And

Peter Legrand, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,

Virginia District, May term, 1804.

Scott and Company, *Plaintiffs,* AGAINST *John & George Scott, and George Watt,* *Defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendants John and George Scott not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, J. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

The Rev'd. James Ogilvie, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

David Wright, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

William Thompson, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

James Scott, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

Robert Hughes, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

Joseph Hardaway and Christopher McConnico, Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Lodowick Tuggle, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Job Johnson, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Lawrence Smith, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Brewry Yeoman, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

John Ogilby, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Robert Haskins, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

Thomas Burton, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Robert Haskins, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

Thomas Burton, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Charles Patteson, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

James Aiken, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and giving security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

—— Bibb, widow of William Bibb, deceased, representatives of the said William Bibb, Christopher McConnico and Robert C. Beasley, *Defts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

The Representatives of William Calland, *Defts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

James Atwood, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Patterson Bullock, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Philemon Byrd, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Walters Dunn, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.